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AGRICULTURAL.

For the New England Farmer.

MANURES.

To the friends of our country's prosperity, it is a matter of gratulation, that our farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the all-important subject of making manures. As is the blood which circulates in our veins, to the human body, so is manure to our farms. Manure is the grand *desideratum*—the one thing needful—and wholly indispensable to agricultural production. It would be just as irrational to expect to have fat cattle without giving them food, as to hope for good crops without first supplying the peculiar kind of nutriment which each kind of plants or vegetables requires. Although this is a position too self-evident to be doubted by any intelligent farmer, yet it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all. The first object, therefore, in farming, is to make manure enough, richly to fertilize the soil. Until this is effected, the profits of the farmer must be very small. It is true, that in the first settlement of a country like ours, after the forest has fallen before the axe, the soil, having been enriched by the decomposition of leaves and other vegetable matter in the course of ages, and also by the ashes after burning over the cleared fields, may for many years continue to be fertile. But experience has proved, that such soils, by not being replenished after long cropping, have become exhausted. Vegetable matter in its rotted or decomposed state constitutes the whole or nearly the whole food of plants. In the economy of nature nothing is lost. The process of vegetation and decay keep equal pace. The simple material elements, although essential to the growth of plants, serve but as canals to conduct, in a mysterious manner, the soluble or liquid vegetable food to the plant. Each kind of plant receives from the earth, water and air, the peculiar nutriment which its constitution requires. Soil is a compound of vegetable substance, and the simple elements of matter. Should the vegetable part be abstracted, vegetation would entirely cease. As our population increases we gradually *(but too slowly)* turn our attention to improvement in Agriculture, which, it must be confessed, is the great supporter of human life. It admits of no doubt, that the soil of New England, by being put in a high state of cultivation, is capable of supporting more than double her present population. This can be done only by devoting the requisite attention to the important art of making manure. This art very few seem to understand. But if understood it is certainly much neglected by nearly all the tillers of the ground. In travelling through the country, how few barn-yards or pig-yards do we find properly located? How few compost heaps do we see? How few barns have vaults constructed under the cattle's stall? But we often find the barn-yard on some elevated spot, so high and with a descent every way from it, that the most nutritious part of the manure, which the rains in the wet season do not wash away, is dried up, or evaporated in the warm seasons. Farmers thus negligent, or so grossly ignorant, must live very economically; in order to live at all—they never can "go ahead." Every farmer ought to have a properly constructed vault under the cattle's stall, so that the liquid part of the manure may be retained. This is the most valuable part. Farmers, upon reflection, will be convinced that the liquid part only, or that which is soluble in water, is taken up in the mysterious process of vegetation, or is the *pabulum* of plants. The other parts serve only to render the soil more loose or porous. Experience as well as theory has convinced us, that one cord of manure from the vault is worth as much as a cord and an half taken from the yard or an open exposure.

It has been supposed by some in past times, that "rotted manure" is better than fresh stable manure, especially to "put in the hill" in planting. But it is certain that by laying a long time undergoing the fermenting, decomposing process in the heap, it loses half or a great portion of its nutriment. It is a great loss, as well as an unwise practice to suffer it to decompose, while subject to the action of heat and the atmosphere. Those who prefer to manure in the hole, will find that half the usual quantity of fresh manure, *thoroughly mixed in the soil*, would be equal to double the quantity of rotted manure.

To save the whole substance of manure, it should be ploughed under, or covered several inches in depth some other way, in its unfermented state. Considerable loss attends the practice of "harrowing it in," in the spring, where the green sward has been turned up the previous fall. But this cannot be avoided when long manure is applied. Could it be proved that harrowing in the manure would give a larger product than ploughing under, the first year, yet as ploughing under will more enrich the soil for crops in future years, the latter ought to have, as a general rule the decided preference. For several reasons, which will readily occur to farmers, it is a judicious practice to "break up" and plough deep, stiff, clayey, as well as some other soils in the fall.

After much reflection upon the subject, we are fully convinced, that the best method to enrich a farm is to make COMPOST MANURE. By the mixture of stable and mineral manures with the various kinds of vegetable substances within the farmers reach which can be decomposed, we can have not only a much larger quantity of manure, but the whole substance of the stable manure is thereby saved. Lime, gypsum, ashes, &c. acting as solvents, added to the compound, are found to be of great benefit. Compost thus made is better to spread and harrow in, in the spring, on land ploughed in the fall or at any other time, than fresh or long manure. Every farmer can find materials for the compost on his own farm, although some have advantages superior to others. A due regard to future profits will prompt him to deposit in his cattle and pig-yards or in heaps in the field all kinds of vegetable or other substances within his reach, which will decompose. Much may be obtained from the shores of rivers, bays, or the sea; from the forest, such as leaves and the decayed substance of trees; from the scrapings of the roads and house-yards; but especially from the swamps, bogs, and lowest places of the farm. The turf and peat should not be neglected. The grasses and weeds, which grow in water or on dry land, will yield more food by being gathered, *in their green state*, into heaps to undergo fermentation. For this purpose in some places, sea weeds are drawn up by a well contrived machine into boats to be conveyed to the heaps. Most farmers can obtain an ample supply of the black, rich fresh mud or loam. Converting large quantities of such mud into compost, and thoroughly mixing it in the soil of the rising grounds, will ultimately render any farm fertile. Such mud is composed chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter, washed from the hills or conveyed by water courses to the swamps and bog-holes. It is much preferable to salt mud. But salt mud taken from the heads of creeks, &c. is better than such as is taken from the main shore. Salt mud must undergo a change and part with a portion of its saltness, before it can be fit to nourishment to such plants or grasses as will not vegetate in salt marshes. That from the muscle beds is valuable. Oyster and clam shells pulverized, and perhaps all marine shells, lime being the chief ingredient, are highly useful spread upon high or sandy lands. But salt mud should remain in the compost heap, about a year previous to being applied to the soil. Of all kinds, the BONE manure, ground or pulverized, doubtless affords the greatest nutriment. This is well understood in Europe whither several cargoes of bones have been exported from the U. States. We are glad to learn that mills are constructed here to prepare bones for our own soil. Night soil is the next best manure, which no farmer ought to neglect to mix with a large portion of sand or earthy materials and convey to his fields.

The diligent husbandman, who uses his best efforts to fertilize his lands by procuring an abundant supply of compost or other manures, cannot fail, in the end, to have a rich reward for his labors. To enrich the exhausted soil of a large farm may require from six to ten years—but that length of time should be no discouragement to persevering efforts.

No situation in life is attended with a greater share of happiness and real independence, than that of the industrious farmer enjoying the luxuries and blessings of a farm in a high state of cultivation. On the other hand, miserable is the condition of the man who must labor hard upon a poor, exhausted and barren tract of land, and who is ignorant of, or neglects the means for its improvement.

It is also highly important that barn-yards should be properly excavated to prevent the richest portion of the manure from being washed away. And to preserve moisture in dry seasons, and also to water the cattle at all seasons, water should be conducted by pipes or otherwise to the yard.

Another method to promote vegetation is to mix coarse sand or gravel with a clay-soil, to render it porous, and prevent its baking hard like a brick in the warm drying seasons. On such a soil, a cart load of sand is worth as much as an equal quantity of manure. And clay, marl, or black mud, conveyed on to sandy land, and mixed in, is equally beneficial. The fact is well established, that the mixture of different soils of all kinds, promotes the vegetable growth.

In connection with this subject, it was our intention to make a few remarks going to show the utility of deep, as well as frequent ploughing, in order to derive the most advantage from manures, and obtain the largest products. But our suggestions are already extended beyond our prescribed limits. It is hoped, however, that in this enlightened age, every intelligent farmer gives the preference to a deep, rich, and mellow soil, as being most favorable to imbibe and retain moisture, and as affording more space for the roots of plants, often extending several feet from the stalk, and the minute and invisible fibres, projecting from the ends of the roots in quest of food. Some of the leading ideas now advanced, have doubtless, often before been communicated to the public. As our object is agricultural improvement by enforcing correct theories, no apology is offered for advocating old doctrines, which are founded in truth.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, June 25.

THE SALT MINES AT NORWICH.

These mines attracted a good deal of attention, and a party of about eighty set off to visit them. According to previous arrangement, the gentlemen who were furnished by the President of the Geological Section with the necessary tickets, assembled at the railway station at a quarter before eight o'clock, but owing to some mismanagement, the train appropriated to the party did not start until within a quarter of nine. A little after ten, the train, after a run of thirty miles, came to a stop, and the rest of the journey, a distance of about four miles, was accomplished in vehicles which were in waiting for the party. On their arrival at the works, they were conveyed, in succession, to the bottom of the mine in a basket lowered by means of a windlass, four descending together, and then conducted through the various parts of the excavation. There are two beds of the rock-salt, the lower one being exclusively worked, owing to its superior quality. The floor of the mine is 336 feet below the surface, and the portion of the saline mass removed is about 40 feet in height and extends over an area of 30 statute acres. A great number of successive strata of clay, more or less indurated, occur between the upper stratum of salt and the surface, and the two saline deposits are separated by analogous formations, the portions of those next the salt being intersected with little veins of Sal gem, exhibiting a beautiful scarlet color, no doubt due to the presence of a small quantity of sesqui-chloride of iron. After having traversed the whole of the excavation, which was lit up in a most magnificent manner—several thousand candles having been employed for the purpose—the visitors were regaled within this subterranean palace with a very elegant dejeune. We have seldom seen a company sit down in higher spirits, or to a better entertainment; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that when the health of the proprietors—particularly of Mr. Worthington, who had conducted the party from Liverpool, and also through the mine, was given, it was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The entertainment being concluded, some fireworks were exhibited, which lighting up the excavation with various shades of colors, produced effects which it is no exaggeration to describe as at once grand and terrific. "God save the Queen," and, at the suggestion of Mr Porter, a psalm, having been sung immediately beneath the shaft, the whole party ascended, and returning by the same method of conveyance, reached the railroad station in Lime street, at five o'clock. While the party was below, Dr. Crook took occasion to make some geological remarks applicable to saliferous deposits, and drew attention to a peculiar appearance in several parts of the roof of the mine, from which he concluded that the salt originally solidified in globular masses, the crystallization proceeding from a centre. The temperature of the mine, which we should conjecture to be about 48°, was understood to be very equable throughout the whole year,—and not a particle of moisture was any where to be seen.—*Proceedings of British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

To every individual, education is important and valuable. It was once thought, and said, education makes rogues—observation has shown directly the contrary. We find in the State Prisons a large number that cannot read—many read very imperfectly—some read and write badly; none of them have ever employed the little they knew of letters to any purpose. There are very few who have a good education.

It is known that education promotes industry instead of idleness. Let the farmer be well educated, and his knowledge enables him to form the judgment of soils, and the best modes of cultivation and improvement. He labors himself, and enjoys the profits of his labors. He has, therefore, the greatest inducement to plan machinery to facilitate his labors, and to give care and attention to the means of making his farm productive. The farmer on the Continent of Europe, has labored for two thousand years, with the same ill-formed and inconvenient implements, always implying the hardest labor. He has not knowledge to invent machinery for himself. The learned regard not his toil. He enjoys a very small portion of the fruits of his labor, and therefore has not the stimulus to exertion. The farmer begins to enjoy the blessings of education. He cultivates his own soil. He has, therefore, improved almost every implement of husbandry. Labor to him is necessary—it is not degrading—it is honorable. To perform labor by machines, is a skilful application of knowledge to the practical purposes of life. Whoever has seen the shovel plough brought from Germany by the first emigrants—sometimes now found on the Mohawk River—and now in use in many parts of Germany, must have been struck with the inconvenient, ill-contrived machine, when compared to the common patent plough.

The simple invention of a horse-rake, saves three-fourths of the labor of gathering. The same may be said of the improved plough, scythe and threshing machine. A chemical knowledge of soil, manures, and stimulants, is of great importance to every farmer.

Knowledge awakens attention, and the reward of attention is success. The mechanic arts are to be improved in the same way. Knowledge instructs the mechanic to facilitate his labors, and apply machinery to what was formerly accomplished only by the unarmed hand. Every branch of the mechanic arts has been improving, aided by knowledge.

In every mechanic's shop we find a machine of late invention. It even requires enlightened minds to adopt improvements.

Chancellor Livingston, when in France, observed that all the inhabitants of the wine countries were stooped forward, forming a very great curve of the spine. He observed them hoeing the vines with a hoe, the handle of which was about two feet long. It accounted for the deformity. He sent to America for a parcel of hoes with long handles. They used them a few days, and then threw them away, and returned to their short handled hoes, and thus preserved their crooked backs, and entailed them on their posterity.

What a vast number of farmers absolutely refused to use plaster of Paris, although the success was seen in almost every field around them, covered with rich crops, while their own were barren wastes.

Some one painted a pail, and a very well-informed woman got her pail painted; but very great numbers refused, and still scoured with soap and sand, the wood and iron.

It is knowledge that gives a man an acquaintance with himself, his powers, his rights and interest. He learns to judge for himself, to respect himself. He is, therefore, unawed by the proud, nor is he the victim of the cunning and selfish. His knowledge and virtue are all the qualifications he needs as a voter. His knowledge informs him of his own interest and the public good. His virtue secures his honesty and independence. The evils of government no sooner reach him, than he not only feels them, but looks about for a remedy, consistent with the public peace.

There never was a well educated mob—if so, what expense, what effort is too great to obtain so desirable a good. The subject commends itself to every private, and every public man in the country.

The inmates of our prisons and poor-houses are generally ignorant, and among the ignorant, intemperance prevails to the most fearful extent.

The question may be asked,—will not a just, parental feeling accomplish this important object? Experience has proved that the work cannot safely be left to parents, and, therefore, government has undertaken to aid in the work. Parents have been found even to refuse the aid of the state. When the law was first passed to aid the school districts, many towns refused it. It required the power of government to establish the present valuable system. And we have reason to fear that the great end will never be attained until government enters heartily into the subject.

Xenophon gives an interesting account of the education of the Persian youth in his day. Much of it was mistaken, but the great design of educating the youth was good.

Sparta, one of the great republics, carried education among the free inhabitants, farther than any other people. It is true, the great principle on which that republic was founded, was false—because it assumed war to be the natural state of man, and educated her youth accordingly. But the effect of it was to preserve the state and form of government five hundred years.

The New England States, at an early period, entered heartily into the subject, and they enjoy

the advantages now, in possessing the best generally informed people of any country in the world. And they have furnished most of the states with a vast number of professional men, and teachers of common schools.

The state of New York has done something, and common school education has been extended to almost all the youth. Still the system is exceedingly imperfect, and capable of immense improvement.—*Herkimer Journal.*

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

EVERY farmer should have a garden, for health, for pleasure, and for profit. For *health*, as nothing in the form of diet, contributes more to this blessing, than a variety of choice fruits and vegetables for his table; while the exercise and recreation which the cares and beauties of the garden excite, are highly promotive of health. For *pleasure*—and what can afford a more heart-felt pleasure to to the eye, unalloyed with pain, than the various and ever changing beauties of a well-kept garden? and what a more rich and innocent enjoyment to the palate, than a succession of fruits and vegetables the product of our own culture and of our own soil. For *profit*—believing, as we verily do, that the labor judiciously bestowed in garden culture is amply repaid, in the subsistence it furnishes for the family. "It is incredible to those who have not had occasion to observe the fact," says Cobbett, "how large a part of the sustenance of a country laborer's family, in England, comes out of his little garden." And yet the culture of the English laborer's garden costs him virtually nothing. His occasional hours of leisure, with the aid afforded by the otherwise unproductive inmates of his family, suffices to complete the work. The rural scenery of England derives much of its interest from the beauty of the farmer's and cottager's gardens which every where abound; and many of the successful competitors for premiums, on fruits and flowers, at the horticultural shows which are there held in almost every town, are weavers and manufacturers, who cultivate their little patches of ground in the hours of exemption from professional labor. Indeed so prevalent is the taste for garden improvement and embellishment, that a man is judged by the character of his garden. "Poverty," says Cobbett, may "apologise for a dirty dress, or an unshaven face; men may be negligent of their persons; but the sentence of the whole nation is, that he who is a sloven in his garden, is a sloven indeed. The inside of a laborer's house, his habits, his qualities as a workman, and almost his morality, may be judged of from the appearance of his garden. If that be neglected, he is, nine times out of ten, a sluggard, a drunkard, or both." The great strife every where is to get wealth — and for what? To increase the enjoyments of life. A great many of the most substantial of these enjoyments are within the reach of most men — they lie at our door — IN THE GARDEN — but we too often reject or overlook them, because they are not "dear bought" and "far fetched."

Under our impression of the great advantages which are to be derived from the garden, to the body and mind — as a source of health, of pleasure and of profit, we intend, now that our sheet is enlarged, to devote more room for its improvement. We will shortly give a plan of a garden; and in the mean time, the scientific principles of gardening, of Prof. Rennie, which we are publishing, will be found no less applicable to the farm than to the garden. Postponing to a future occasion, our remarks upon the soil, and laying out of a garden, we proceed to give some instruction for the management of gardens already located, more particularly adapted to the present season, barely remarking, that every man who would have a good garden, must, like the late Rev. Dr Dwight, be at least his own head-gardener — he must make himself so far acquainted with the principles and manipulations of the art, with the qualities of his soil, and the wants of his table, as to be able to superintend and direct his principal operations. He *may* obtain a good substitute, but he may be assured there are more than two blanks to a prize. And the task of qualifying one's self for this duty, is conducive alike to bodily health and mental gratification. It may become a passion, increasing with experience and with age; but it is a passion which bodes no ill to any one, but, which, on the contrary, is fraught with the best feelings of our nature.

The *preparatory business* in the garden, in the spring, is to rake together the haulm of last year's crop, and to burn it, as well for cleaning the surface, as to destroy the seeds of weeds with which the litter more or less abounds; to put the fences in good order; to take the manure to those parts where it is likely to be wanted; to procure and sharpen, if leisure permits, poles for beans, and sticks and brush for peas; to prune the fruit trees, if they must be pruned in the spring; to put the garden implements in order, and to procure a supply of good seeds. If a hot bed is to be employed, and we strongly recommend one, it should be prepared, if not already done, in the manner recommended in pages six, both in our second and third volumes. In these may be sown early and head lettuces, peppergrass, radishes, peppers, tomatoes, early cabbages, cellery, and seeds of many annual flowers. If cucumbers are designed to be raised under glass, they should have a separate frame, or be but little encumbered with other plants.

The seeds which should be *first* sown in the open ground, and the warmest border or part of the garden should be appropriated to them, are early peas, potatoes, turnip beet, spinach, sallads, radishes, early cabbage, celery, &c. The *second* course of sowing may embrace onions, beets, carrots, early corn and beans, sweet herbs and flower seeds. The third course will consist of the tenderer kinds, as Lima and other beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, &c. The plants of the garden possess different degrees of hardiness, and require different temperatures to bring them forward. Some will germinate and grow at a temperature of 45° to 55°; and will not suffer from slight frost; while others will not grow unless the temperature is higher, and are liable to be injured by the slightest frost, or by cold damp weather. When corn put in the ground very early, shoots to the surface, it is deemed early enough to plant melons, cucumbers and other vines for a main crop. All roots, to be planted for seed, as turnip, beet, carrot, parsnip, onion, &c., should be put out as early as the condition of the ground will admit, where the soil has been well prepared. They should be put at sufficient distance from each other to permit their seed stocks to spread, and to enjoy the full benefit of light and air. No two kinds of the same family of plants should be put out for seed near each other, not even the turnip and cabbage, as the seed will thereby become adulterated.

It is important in planting, for most crops, that the ground should be well dug, or ploughed, to the depth of eight or ten inches, to which depth the roots of most plants run, and for the tap rooted plants, as beets, carrots, and parsnips, it were better to have the tilth twelve to fourteen inches. The ground should be fresh turned or stirred when the seeds are put in, and either trod, on the lines where the seeds are to be deposited, before planting, or pressed upon them after they are covered with earth. Seeds should be planted no deeper than is required to keep them moist.

This is the season for transplanting. How often do we hear people regret, on seeing their neighbor's gardens abound with choice fruit, that they too had not planted in times past. The season for transplanting fruit trees is unavoidably limited to the season of defoliation, when the growth is dormant; and the excuse of men generally is, that they either had not time, or forgot, to put out trees when alone the work could be done. This is very much like the man who suffered his family to be drenched by every rain, because he could not patch his roof when it stormed, and because there was no need of doing it when the weather was fair. What short-sighted mortals, to undergo a life of privation, of many of the richest gifts of Providence, rather than incur the trifling outlay of expense and labor — of a few cents and a few hours—to secure those blessings for themselves and families? Mercenary considerations alone—the ruling passion—should prompt to the planting of fruit trees.

But in our zeal to commend the practice of planting, we must not forget to give some hints as to the method of doing it. A tree is like a plant of corn, or of any other farm crop; it will prosper and repay for labor, according to the soil in which it is placed, and the attention bestowed upon its culture. The soil must be good, to afford the necessary food for its sustenance and growth; it must be loose, that the roots may penetrate readily in search of food; it should be free from habitual wetness, as an excess of water will injure, if not destroy it. Like farm crops, too, it depends, for its development, and the maturation of its fruits, upon the unobstructed agency of light and air. Hence it should not be planted below its natural depth in the soil, nor shaded by other trees, nor encumbered by shrubs, weeds, or tall grass. Water is the medium by which food is transmitted from the soil, to the plant, and is required, therefore, to be always present in the soil to ensure the growth of plants. In transplanting, make your holes as deep and broad, not as the roots require when transplanted, but as they are likely to extend the first season after being transplanted, and fill this hole, as you put in the tree, with rich surface mould, or at all events the lower stratum, which the roots are destined to penetrate in search of food; tread the earth firmly around the roots, when they are covered, to bring it in complete contact with them, and to prevent the evaporation of moisture, which latter evil will be further prevented by spreading some coarse litter upon the surface about the stock of the tree. Two or three potatoes may be thrown in about the roots, before they are covered; and a bucket of water, thrown in when the hole is partially filled, will tend to bring the earth in contact with the roots, and supply needed moisture. The transplanting of evergreens should be delayed till the new growth has commenced, in this latitude the last of MAY. — *Albany Cultivator for April.*

From Silliman's Journal.

ON THE DRY ROT.

BY PHINEAS RAINEY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

(Continued.)

When I have known the period at which certain trees have been cut, and also their locality, I have afterwards, year after year, examined their stumps, and watched their decay, and have invariably found, that of those of them which were cut in the winter, the disease first made its appearance in the heart-wood, and continued its ravages until that was destroyed, and up to that period the alburnum was comparatively sound. And of those that were cut in the summer, the disease first made its appearance in the alburnum, which, in many cases, after a few years entirely disappeared, but the heart-wood remained sound and dry. And here let me observe, that in the examination of this description of timber, I have always found it sound and dry, which leads me to believe that this is owing to the peculiar state of the heart-wood at the time of the death of the tree, and therefore it is more impervious to water, which of itself, waiving every other consideration, would make it more durable.

Our woods afford many facts, which, if rightly examined, would go to show that the doctrine I have advanced is the true one. Trees may be found uprooted and lying prostrate, from which the alburnum has disappeared in consequence of dry rot, and yet the heart-wood remains sound; stumps of dry limbs are observed projecting from ragged living trees, which from appearance have been in that situation for ages, and from which the alburnum has also disappeared, yet the heart-wood will be firm and sound; trees are seen standing erect, on the alburnum of which the dry rot seems to have exhausted all its power, and caused it also to disappear, but it had no power to act on the heart-wood; and by their dusky and ragged appearance such trees seem to have been in that situation for a great number of years, and thus it appears that time only was slowly decomposing their outer surfaces, for if examined, it will be found that they are sound and dry within, and much harder than the same kind of timber seasoned in any other way. Can there be any doubt as to the fact that these limbs and these trees received their death in the summer? Others also are found lying prostrate, with the heart-wood entirely destroyed by the disease, yet the alburnum is in a tolerable state of preservation; others present nothing but masses of decay, and in the bodies and limbs of others, holes will be perceived from which once projected healthy branches; and to one that is experienced in timber, these are sure signs that death has entered into their composition, however otherwise their appearance might indicate a healthy state. These trees and these limbs received their death wounds in the winter.

There are numerous facts in the most common transactions of life that will sustain me in my position. I believe that the general practice throughout the northern and middle states is to peel such trees as are to be manufactured into ship plank; by saving the bark, this probably makes the business more profitable than it would otherwise be.—It is invariably the case, that by the time the planks become thoroughly seasoned the alburnum becomes so injured by the dry rot as to be unfit to be used; and for my own part I never saw any timber of this sort where the heart-wood was affected at all, unless the tree had contracted the disease before its death. Now I appeal, for the truth of these assertions, to all the experienced ship-carpenters who are in the least acquainted with this kind of timber. The season of peeling is from the third week in May to the second week in June. It is not probable that all the timbers required for a seventy-four, or indeed any other public vessel, are cut in the compass of any one month, but that they commence perhaps in October, and continue the cutting into April, and sometimes into May, and in cases of great emergency, into June. Then, if I am right in my views, various periods must elapse before all the timbers will have been attacked by the disease; and when the planks are taken off from any one of them preparatory to their being repaired, do not the timbers present that appearance? Are there not those on which the dry rot has exhausted all its power and finished their destruction, and others which are less decayed, others not so much? Indeed, the disease can be traced until you find those which seem to defy and continue to defy its energy, even after the vessel has undergone repeated repairs, and these circumstances occur too, even after the timbers have been subjected to some artificial process to make them more durable.

The following is a case in point. In the North American Review, No. xcv. for April, 1837, pp. 343-44, in the article on the Sylva Americana, the following passage occurs. "The white oak was largely employed in the frame of our favorite frigate (the Constitution) which was built forty years ago. In the course of the very thorough repair to which this vessel was lately subjected, many of the white oak timbers of her frame were found in excellent condition; and it is stated on the best authority, that in several instances the timbers of this description were sound, while others by their sides, of the southern live oak, had decayed. Now the superiority of the live oak, in point of durability, over the oak of any other country, has never been doubted." Why did not all the white oak timber last forty years, if there had not been some variation of the season of cutting them? and so with the live oaks.

It is a well known fact, that the building of the Constitution commenced when we were on the eve of a maritime war with France, or it had already commenced, and therefore we may suppose that the completion of the ship was hurried; and that her frame did not all arrive from the south in time, so that they were compelled to employ the white oak in her construction; probably the season in which it was cut was not much regarded, and therefore some of her white oak timber lasted forty years.

I saw in one of the Reviews of the day a circumstance of this kind, although I cannot now give the reference. In a mine, I believe in one of the German states, the timbers made use of to support the roofs of the galleries, were in a few months destroyed by the dry rot, and this could not be obviated by every experiment that was tried, until they made use of the locust. The effect was accounted for in this way; the dry rot, it is true, destroyed the alburnum immediately; but the decayed alburnum answered for a coating to defend the heart-wood from its influence. If this be the fact, why did not the decayed alburnum of the other timber answer the same purpose? But however, if the histories of those locusts were reverted to, it would most probably be found that they were killed some time in the summer; and it will also be found that if the decayed alburnum be not removed it will generate another disease, which in some respects resembles and is very often taken for the dry rot.

Numerous other instances can be brought to bear in this case. Farmers cut their rails in the summer, when the bark will peak, and they last from fifty to a hundred years. They account for the fact in this way; if they cut them in the winter, the bark will stick to the rails, and after a little while, the water gets under it and causes them to decay sooner. On the contrary, they cut their posts in the winter; probably this is done for the convenience of cutting holes in them at that season, and although their rails last so long, yet their posts begin to decay in about seven or eight years, according to the soil in which they are placed.—When from necessity they are obliged to cut a few posts in the summer, (with the expectation however that they will soon decay,) if they last thirty or forty years, (and there are instances of this kind,) they speak of it as a very extraordinary circumstance, but never inquire into the natural cause, nor alter their practice. There are other instances of the extraordinary longevity of timber; wooden abutments to bridges, pumps, piles, foundations of wharves, cofferdams, &c. a full notice of which would fill a volume, all go to show that there is a season in which to cut timber that will cause it to last for years beyond what it now lasts; and that there is a season in which to cut it, when it will not last over eight years, notwithstanding any artificial process through which the timber may pass.

Immersion in water was one process, that was thought good to make timber more durable, and which was practised by the British government for a great number of years, and followed by that of the United States, until it was exploded; and according to the English writers on the subject, the life of *their* oaks averaged only about nine years, and that of our own favorite live oaks about the same period. Salt is one of those substances that in the popular opinion is good to make timber more durable, and hence the room between the timbers of every new vessel built by the government, is filled with it. But notwithstanding this, they have to undergo repairs in their hulls in about eight or nine years. So it has been with every artificial process, and so it will be until nature is more consulted, and her dictates more regarded.

Nature no doubt was the preceptor of the ancients, and particularly the Romans, who, it is said, girdled their trees, and let them stand until they were seasoned. Is not this more in accordance with the dictates of nature, than to place timber under water, and let it lie there for eight or ten years, to have its tubular fibres swollen and distended to such a degree as to destroy its elasticity and its firmness, and thereby prepare it for a more rapid decay? And what was gained by that practice? Truly nothing; for, eight or ten years was its life, before immersion, and it is no more than eight or ten years, after its immersion; and in what consists the value of salt, which only cools the outside surface, and therefore keeps it sound, but within, the disease is raging with redoubled violence. The only question is, when *did* the ancients girdle their trees? Was it in the winter? If any other proof, is wanting, to show that they did not do it at that season, it may be found in the practice of the pioneers of our western hard wood forests: there, as I

have been informed, they used to girdle their trees in the winter, for the very purpose of having them rot and fall down, and thereby save the necessity of cutting them. I think therefore, that we may fairly conclude that the Romans girdled their trees in the summer; and further, that they let them stand until the dry rot developed itself in the alburnum.

If the timbers in ancient buildings were examined closely, the season in which the trees were killed may be pretty correctly ascertained, for if cut in the summer, the powder-post will invariably be found on the alburnum, and if that has disappeared, there will be always some appearance on the heart-wood, that will show that the disease has been there, but never within its surface, and the same is true as regards the dry rot. The result of the following experiments will prove these facts. Cut two saplings, (no matter how small, if there be any heart-wood in them,) one in June, and the other in December. Take one piece of a convenient length from each, and put them into the garret, and one from each and put them into the cellar. In about three years it will be perceived that the powder-post has appeared on the alburnum of the one cut in June; and in the heart-wood of the one cut in December, of those in the garret; and that the dry rot has made its appearance on the alburnum of the one cut in June, and in the heart-wood of the one cut in December, of those in the cellar. By these experiments it can also be seen, that the cause which produces dry rot, under other circumstances will produce powder-post.

Although it is my opinion that June is the best time to cut timber to make it last the longest, yet it is probable that there would not be much difference in its lasting, if it be cut in either of the summer months. But there is a period in which, if timber is cut, the dry rot, or under other circumstances the powder-post, will appear both in the heart-wood and the alburnum, at the same time, although I have seen but few cases of it, and in those cases I had no knowledge of the time of the death of the trees; but I judge it is either late in the fall, or early in the spring, from the circumstance of the bark being closely attached to the alburnum.

It would be satisfactory to know the exact period when the tree was killed, from which the block was taken that is now undergoing the severe ordeal of the fungus pit at Woolwich, England; and if that cannot be ascertained, whether the dry rot first made its appearance in the alburnum or the heart-wood, of its fellow that was destroyed by it; and also to have a block taken from a perfectly healthy tree killed in June, with the alburnum removed and the surface of the heart-wood left perfectly smooth, and without any seasoning put into the pit.

CULTURE OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

Having accidentally seen the manuscript of the following letter to the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN from a gentleman as well acquainted as any other in the country with every thing relating to Horticulture and Arboriculture, we have placed it in our columns as well for information to our readers on the matter which it treats of, as to show to them that the estimable writer has lost none of that zeal which has always distinguished him in the pursuit of objects likely to be useful or beneficial to his countrymen. —*National Intelligencer.*

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, April 17, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am very much obliged to you for the report of the Agricultural Committee on the memorial of Dr PERRINE, in relation to the culture of tropical plants in Florida, which you were so kind as to send me. I have read it with the deepest interest, instruction, and pleasure; and so favorably do I think of his honorable and patriotic enterprise, that I most sincerely hope Congress will cheerfully and promptly grant his request, and aid him in the most liberal manner.

The introduction of a single plant, or seed, has, in all ages and nations, frequently produced the most important and valuable results. The mighty influence on the agricultural industry and the general prosperity of empires which the naturalization and culture of the cereal grains, the olive, vine, white mulberry, for the silkworm, the sugar cane, coffee plant, cotton, potato, rice, and tobacco, have produced, is well known; and I have no doubt that several of the plants which Dr Perrine has now growing at Cape Florida and Indian Key may speedily become staple articles of cultivation in several of the most southern States. Besides, I do not think so meanly of the capabilities of the soil of Florida as most people. I well remember that Louisiana was called a mere alligator swamp when first, so cheaply acquired. The single fact that East Florida is *the only portion* of the Union where many of the most *precious tropical plants can be acclimated*, will, at no very distant period, bring every acre of land into great demand for tillage. It will be drained, diked, embanked, and converted into various kinds of plantations.

What was Holland before its dikes and canals were constructed? What has made the cotton and sugar estates of Lower Louisiana so prolific, but the *levees* for restraining the overflowings of the Mississippi? What the rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia? Human genius and indomitable industry. Where there is a cheering prospect of reward, they will triumph over all natural physical difficulties. We know the knights of Malta made fertile gardens on the barren rocks of that island, so celebrated for their chivalric deeds, and as the site of Paul's shipwreck, by pounding up the loose and scattered stones which covered its bleak surface, and importing soil from Sicily to mix with their dust. The Mexicans had floating gardens on the lake Tezcuco, where their capital city was established. The Chinese have long resorted to the same means of rearing culinary and other plants, and not an inch of soil, even though situated amidst the precipitous cliffs of the mountains, is untilled, so great is the demand for vegetable products by the thronged population of the Celestial Empire. The lemon and orange groves of Portugal and Sicily are established and maintained by an expensive and laborious system of artificial fountains and channels of irrigation. With us land is so abundant, in comparison with the population, that we have no just conception of its value, as estimated in those portions of the globe where the inhabitants are so numerous that a few roods are considered an estate so ample that the fortunate proprietor is accounted an independent man.

But, even in the vast extent of the United States, with the millions of acres still in a state of nature, how many thousands are now cultivated which, a few generations since, ay, in our day, were deemed worthless? In England, what extensive morasses have been reclaimed, and added to the domain of agriculture, while the heath covered mountains of Wales and Scotland are rapidly being planted with magnificent forests, not for embellishment merely, but as inexhaustible sources of wealth. The old Duke of Athol planted on his estates in Perthshire 15,593 acres, which contained 27,431,600 young trees; and his successor set out 6,500 acres of poor mountain ground solely with larches. The land was not then worth over 22 cents rent per acre, and now, with the timber on it, is valued at 32,500,000 dollars. The citizens of this country have, here and there, selected the most fertile and eligible locations, and call most of the vast remainder of the land either refuse or worthless. Time, and the increase of population, will show that nearly the whole will become more valuable than even what is now deemed the most choice. The embankments in the vicinity of New Orleans will be extended on each bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

If but one of the most valuable of the two hundred plants introduced by Dr Perrine can be successfully cultivated, all Florida will be drained, and become luxuriant fields and gardens, and embellished by canals, rivers, bays, harbors, and beautiful lakes. It will be the Cuba of this nation.

I know your liberal disposition, and enlightened and enlarged views in relation to subjects connected with agriculture, and all the great branches of national industry, and am confident you will be disposed to do what is expedient on this occasion.

Dr Perrine, like most men of science and ardent patriotism, has devoted much time, and expended his resources, for a great purpose, sanguine in the beneficial results to the Republic, and the hope of future remuneration from his own practical exertions; and it is very desirable that he should not be left, as is too often the case, to lament his labors, and to find that others, hereafter, reap the fruits of his meritorious enterprise, without having endured any of the toils or expense of a first experiment. Congress must be to him as munificent as would have been Henry IV. and Napoleon, to render his indefatigable researches and intelligence useful and honorable to himself and the country.

With assurance of the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hon. LEVI LINCOLN.

PRESERVING MILK. — A foreign Journal states that some milk was lately exhibited in Liverpool from aboard a Swedish vessel, that was several months old, having made two voyages from Sweden to West Indies and back again, and remained perfectly sweet and fresh. The manner of preparing it is as follows. The bottles are made clean and sweet, and the milk is milked directly into them without the intervention of a pail. As fast as they are filled, they are closely corked, and the corks wired down as in bottling cider. The bottles are placed when filled in a boiler, a layer of straw and a layer of bottles until the boiler is full. Fill the boiler with cold water, kindle a fire and let it heat gradually; when it begins to boil, withdraw the fire, and let the bottles remain till cold. They must then be taken out, packed in hampers, with straw or sawdust, and stowed in the coolest part of the ship. The milk so exhibited was above eighteen months old, and was of excellent quality. The perpetual motion of the sea, in time improves milk as much as it does Madeira; at least such seemed the result in this case.—*Gen. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOL. XVII.

With the commencement of a new volume of the N. E. Farmer we should do ourselves much injustice if we refrained from a grateful acknowledgment of the kind and liberal patronage which this paper has experienced for a course of sixteen years; and if we did not express our determination to show ourselves deserving of this liberality; and as far as possible to elevate its character, and extend its usefulness.

When the New England Farmer was commenced, and for many succeeding years, it stood alone in New England, and we believe in the country, as an agricultural newspaper; and the most sanguine friends of agricultural improvement were somewhat doubtful of the practicableness of sustaining it. The interest however, which its appearance excited, gradually and surely extended itself; and the spirit of inquiry and general ability with which it was edited, and the gentle and inoffensive good humor and pleasantry, which sparkled in its pages, gave it a powerful hold upon public patronage and good will, which it maintained until the death of its lamented editor. His eulogium is best pronounced in the universal respect and affection, with which his memory is cherished by all who knew him. The volumes published under his inspection; and many of the articles which flowed from his pen, contain a large measure of agricultural intelligence and instruction: have awakened throughout the community an attachment to the art, and a zeal for its improvement, which have been of immense service; and have rendered a very high benefit in elevating the character of the occupation of a husbandman, and the character of the husbandmen themselves; and in creating a general and sincere respect for agriculture throughout the community. No candid mind will deny its claims to having done thus much; and it is absolutely impossible to estimate the amount of good which it has thus actually effected. Since that time a host of other agricultural papers have entered as laborers into the field; and have brought to that noble service the most liberal and valuable contributions of wise experience, of practical skill, and enlightened inquiry. The field is now won, and agriculture has assumed that rank in the community to which its incalculable importance entitles it. We propose however to continue our efforts to maintain and advance these triumphs. We shall anxiously call to our aid the best talents that we can secure. We shall suffer no chance to escape us of enriching our pages, with whatever may be interesting and useful to the agricultural community. Without begrudging any lawful and honorable success to other agricultural publications in any part of our country, we cordially wish them all the patronage to which they will show that they have just claims. We look upon the great cause of an improved and enlightened husbandry as the great cause of human civilization and happiness We respectfully, and, we hope without offence, confidently ask the continued patronage of our agricultural friends and the agricultural community at large, promising our assiduous and devoted exertions to make the New England Farmer what it should be; and as far as possible to increase its usefulness.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of the State will continue to lend us all the aid in his power, compatible with his public engagements; and from his extended examinations in every part of the State; and his wide correspondence throughout New England and the United States, he will have it in his power to enrich the Farmer with many valuable facts and communications. We shall do what we can likewise to secure the contributions of other gentlemen interested in the great subject in various parts of the country; and we hope in various ways by original and valuable matter, we shall satisfy every reader interested in the subject that the value of his subscription before the close of the year will be returned to him more than five-fold.

It will be perceived that our printers have given us new type, which we trust will be acceptable to our subscribers. We shall soon forward bills to all who have not paid their last year's subscription with the hope that the amount will be forwarded without delay. We shall also do the same with those who have been more prompt leaving it with them to pay when most convenient, hoping however, that many of them will send the amount by the first good conveyance. Those who live at a distance may forward their dues by mail.

The index and title page for Vol. 16th, will be ready and sent out next week.

Boston, July, 1838.

MATERIALS AND SOURCES OF MANURE.

We spoke in our last communication of the construction of a receptacle for manure—a place of general deposit for every substance, which might go to increase the compost heap. The next inquiry is, where shall we obtain the means of forming this heap, from what sources shall collections be made; what shall we throw into it or upon it?

Every organized body, which is capable of being dissolved and reduced to its original elements, is by such solution converted into manure. There is in nature an uninterrupted circle of life and death, of production, solution, and reproduction. The process is going on perpetually; it has gone on ever since the creation; and, for aught we can see, must continue to go on as long as the present system of nature shall endure. Animals and vegetables are sustained by the solution and decay of other animals and vegetables; and the former, having accomplished their term, go to the support of another class; and so on in an endless succession, to be limited only at the pleasure of the Creator. The vegetable or animal having passed into a state of decay is then prepared to be taken up as food by other animals and vegetables; and it is humorously observed by some one, yet with hardly more humor than truth, that man with extreme meanness seeks to withhold his proper contributions from this general reciprocity of usefulness; and though more than any other animal he avails himself of the means of others, making every part of nature tributary to his wants, selecting his food with peculiar fastidiousness, where he will, and as he will, he then carefully and meanly provides that his own body, though sustained always by the labors and contributions of others, should after he has done with it be buried so deeply in the earth, that its materials cannot be availed of for any farther purposes of utility.

Every vegetable and animal substance of every kind is convertible into the food of plants; and therefore in a state of solution or decay is to be considered as manure. There is another class of manures, which are called mineral manures, some portions of which are essential in vegetation; first as promoting the solution and comminution of vegetable and animal substance so as to prepare it to be consumed by plants; and further to assist in a degree in the formation of the vegetable structure as lime is necessary to form the shell of an egg; but of these we shall speak at another time. The food of plants is resolvable into a simple substance by some denominated vegetable extract, by others *geine;* and this is found in all vegetable and animal substances; but it can be extraced and taken up by the living plants only when the animals or plants from which it is taken are in a state of solution or decay. Different vegetable and animal substances without doubt furnish this vegetable pabulum or food in different degrees and in various combinations; and different vegetables require it in different measures and forms. These are matters as yet very partially ascertained; and how far the human line can reach in sounding this profound depth cannot be conjectured. They are matters of scientific inquiry and philosophical investigation; and treasures of wisdom are in the course of being developed by the persevering labors of learned inquirers. But we leave them out of the question as we write only for plain farmers, whose experience and intelligent observation will in the main direct them right, and save them from any great mistakes. To them then the simple rules to be given in the case are, save every thing; waste nothing; and carry constantly to the heap every thing within your reach, which has answered its end and which is capable of being converted into manure.

Having prepared your place of deposit, as we said, in a saucer shape, and so formed the bottom that the fluids will be retained, overlay it with a bed of loam or of bog mud, which will absorb whatever liquid substances may pass down upon it.

The excrements of animals are ordinarily deemed of the highest value as containing the elements of vegetation in the most concentrated and active and soluble form. A farmer should save every thing of this sort as scrupulously as we would save gold dust. If he has sheep in a situation to be brought up at night without driving too far and without too much trouble they should be constantly yarded at night in places well littered with straw or refuse hay or leaves; and these when well saturated with their deposits should be carefully removed to the compost heap. If he has cattle, cows, oxen, or horses, they too excepting in some cases where the oxen have been in the yoke all day and you wish to give them their feed and repose in an open pasture by night, should be invariably tied in the barn at night over your manure vault, where their droppings both liquid and solid may be easily thrown or fall into the common receptacle. Or if your cattle for any reason should remain in an open yard, that yard should be well littered; and all the manure exposed to loss through the influence of the rain or sun, or air, should be as regularly as the day comes removed to the manure heap. Your hog-styes should be so formed and placed that their contents should be all saved likewise and frequently transferred to the general deposit. We know that some may boggle a little about this constant "removal of the deposits;" but they perhaps will not object to their being all placed in one great bank. Let your styes likewise be well littered; and abundant supplies of bog mud or, if nothing else is attainable, simple mould be thrown in. In the next place look after your poultry house and your pigeon house. The excrements of poultry constitute some of the most powerful manures that can be obtained. If you cannot induce them to make their roosts directly over your manure heap, then be sure that they make their roosts, where all their deposits may be saved. Next take care of your privy Let this be so contrived by a swing door on the back side, and by having the building elevated and only a small excavation for the vault, that you can daily in summer and frequently at other times cover the contents with fresh mould, a pile of which ought always to be laid near at hand; and in this way the place will be prevented from becoming offensive, a

matter so highly important to health and comfort; and the contents can be easily and without inconvenience transferred to the common receptable. Or else, which is by no means a bad plan, but in many cases highly eligible, let your privies be constructed in some corner of your barn or at the side of your barn, so that the deposits may go at once into the barn cellar. Next carefully save all your dish water, all your soap suds, all the emptyings of your chambers, all the water in which your hogs are killed; and indeed every thing of this sort; and let that go either by some tight drain directly into your manure cellar, or else regularly and scrupulously save it in tight barrels or tubs, and when these are full cause them to be carefully emptied upon your manure heap. Next go to the places in your pastures where your cattle are accustomed to collect either for shade or repose and carefully and frequently remove to your barn cellar all the deposits, which are accumulated here.—Then go into the roads and highways and daily collect every thing of this sort, which may be found, as much as you would go into the road to pick up money, if you had known that money had been dropped there. The amount which may be accumulated in this way you will find at the close of the season vastly to exceed your expectations; and most amply to compensate the trouble or expense, which it may occasion.

We shall reserve our further observations on this subject until another number. We do not profess to offer any thing new or to have any thing new to offer on this homely subject; but we may at least hope that some plain suggestions will at least put our farmers upon inquiry whether there are not sources of supply within their reach, which they may have hitherto partially overlooked; and whether the continual complaints which we hear every where of the want of manure and the difficulty of procuring it may not be in some measure attributable to their own fault or neglect.

MELANCHOLY.—The family of Mr Fernald of Dover N. H. were poisoned last week, by eating of the root of the *water hemlock* (*cicuta virosa,*) which grew on the banks of the Piscataqua, mistaking it for *sweet flag*. One of the children, a boy aged 7 years, died in a short time after. Mrs Fernald and another of the children were violently attacked, but by the prompt aid of medicine, recovered.—*Concord Freeman.*

The Report of the Horticultural Exhibition on Saturday last, is in type, but is omitted for want of room; it shall appear in our next.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 8.

JULY, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	60	72	68	S. W.
Tuesday,	3	62	76	72	N.
Wednesday,	4	70	94	80	S.
*Thursday,	5	64	92	78	S. E.
Friday,	6	60	68	68	N. E.
Saturday,	7	68	80	74	E.
Sunday,	8	70	82	72	S. E.

*Thursday was the warmest day we have had this year. The mercury was up to 99 in the shade, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 9, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 1950 Sheep, 15 Cows and calves, and 220 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle and all the swine were reported last week. 120 Beef Cattle, and 200 Swine remain now unsold.

PRICES —*Beef Cattle.*—Dull, a few sales only effected, purchasers unwilling to pay the prices asked and the Drover refusing to submit to a reduction—We quote First quality at $7 75 a $8 00. Second quality $7 00 a $7 50. Third quality, $6 25 a $6 75.

Cows and Calves.— Sales were noticed at $25, $30, $32, $35, and $38.

Sheep.—Sales quick, lots were sold at $2 33, $2 50, $2 67, $2 88, and $3 00.

Swine.—"Dull." no lots were sold, and less than 20 were retailed, at about last week's prices. The demand for swine has very much abated—consequently prices must decline.

Error.—In our last weeks report for First quality Beef Cattle read $8 instead 8 25 as reported.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
200 do. Common do.
25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
10 do. do. do. Border do.
100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
100 do. Square do.
100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
100 pair Grass Shears.
100 do. Pruning do.
100 do. Fruit do.
50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
20 do. Pruning do.
20 do. do. Saws.
25 do. Budding Knives.
25 do. Pruning do.
20 do. Edging do.
25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
100 do. Garden do.
50 do. Dutch do.
20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
10 do. Grass do.
550 do. Garden Rakes,
500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
00 do. Trace Chains.
25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

300 dozen Patent Scythe Snaths, superior.
100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels,
1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK
No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises.
June 13, 1838,

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m
June 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel		
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,		barrel	14 00	14 50
	No. 1.	"	12 00	12 25
	prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"		
	southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod,		quintal		
FLOUR, Genessee, cash,		barrel	7 50	7 75
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	8 00
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
	Alexandria,	"	7 75	
	Rye,	"	5 00	5 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,				
	" " barrels,		3 50	3 75
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
	southern flat, yellow,	"	75	75
	white,	"	73	74
	Rye, northern,	"	95	1 00
	Barley,	"	74	75
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	37	40
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.				16 00
	Eastern screwed,		12 00	14 00
HONEY, Cuba.		gallon	45	50
HOPS, 1st quality,		pound	6	7
	2d quality,	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
	southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	26	27
	do. country do.	"	20	22
	Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
	do. dry hides,	"		
	New York red, light,	"	18	19
	Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	20
	Boston dry hides,	"	17	19
LIME, best sort,		cask	80	85
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	11 50	12 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 37	2 50
PORK, extra clear,		barrel	23 00	24 00
	clear,	"	22 00	23 00
	Mess,	"	21 00	22 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	3 00
	Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
	northern,	"		
	Hemp,	pound	2 62	3 00
	Red Clover, northern,	"		18
	Southern Clover,	"	17	18
TALLOW, tried,		"	9	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	48	50
	American, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
	do. 3-4ths do.	"		35
	do. 1-2 do.	"		
	do. 1-4 and common,	"		35
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	38	40
	No. 1,	"	35	35
	No. 2,	"	25	28
	No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	13	14
southern and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	16	22
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	14	16
POTATOES, chenango,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Sugar Peas,	per bushel,	$2 00
Small "	"	1 50
Turnips,	per bunch,	5
Cucumbers,	per dozen,	1 00
Lettuce,	do.	37
Radishes'	do.	37
Rhubarb,	per pound,	4

—FRUITS.—

Strawberries,	quart,	37 a 50
Gooseberries, (green)	do.	12
Cherries,	quart,	12 a 25
Currants,	do.	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

BY CAROLINE ORNE.

Thy steps, fair Spring, have passed o'er the sod,
And grass springs up where thy light foot trod:
Bright buds peep forth, and their petals gay
Unfold in the warmth of the noontide ray,
While the glad bird plumes its radiant wing,
And its clear, wild notes through the woodland ring.

The squirrel has come from its hollow tree,
And runs 'long the wall full of frolic and glee;
Then darts to the ground, and peeping round sly,
Finds 'mong the autumn leaves, withered and dry,
The brown beechen nut that it loves right well,
Then sits and cunningly strips off the shell.

Thy breath is abroad in the fragrant breeze,
And the leaves expand on the waving trees:
Thy eye beams bright on the fisher's home,
That rises in sight of the blue wave's foam,
And blithe of heart he unfurls the sail,
And welcomes the bland, auspicious gale.

The heavens behold the glance of thy eye,
And smiling put on a mellower dye;
Changed is the storm for the genial shower,
All balmy with breath of the leaf and the flower,
And the rainbow dressed in its brilliant dyes,
Its smile of promise sends warm from the skies.

Thy steps, bright Summer, have passed o'er the vale,
And the high grass waves in the welcome gale;
The fragrant strawberry lifts up its head,
And blushing peeps forth from its verdant bed,
And where roses abroad their perfume fling,
The butterfly comes on its brilliant wing.

In busy throngs with their joyous hum,
Where the clover waves, the merry bees come,
Or nestle where over the garden bowers
The woodbine climbs with its fragrant flowers,—
Their nectar to sip in the early prime
Of the morning's fresh and dewy time.

Thou lingerest where torrents hoarsely rush,
And they change to the streamlet's soothing gush;
To the lake's serene, untroubled breast,
The lilies rise up from their cells of rest,
And gem it with stars as pure as are those,
That on the calm bosom of ether repose.

The glance of thy smile is bright on the wave,
Where the water fowl loves its plumage to lave.
On the fresh green marge, a child sits there,
Pulling flowers to wreath with her sunny hair,
Then into the wave looks slyly to see,
Her own rosy face full of laughter and glee.

The barns are all piled with fragrant hay,
And now thou preparest to hasten away,
Thou hast heard the wail of the Autumn breeze,
Caught the blush of fruit on the bending trees,
And hast seen through the amber husk appear,
The golden gleam of the ripening ear.

Farewell! for the grain is bound into sheaves,
The rustle is heard of withering leaves;
The fair-haired child on the margin green,
Of the clear, still lake no longer is seen,
And the bird that loved there its plumage to lave,
Has flown to some far-away sunnier wave.

When thy parting smile, bright Summer, grew dim,
Mute was the wood-bird's sweet vesper hymn,
Mournful and sad was thy farewell tone,
As lingering it swept through the forest lone;
Wild was its music upon the hill side,
Faint down the vale, its last echo died.

But look! A trim barque is nearing the land—
Children dance merrily on the smooth sand.
With a smile on her lip the mother stands by,
The tear drops of joy glistening bright in her eye.
O dearest to her is Autumn's bleak gale,
For it homeward watts her husband's white sail.

REWARDS OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

As it is a rational desire for farmers, in common with their fellow citizens following other pursuits, to make a comfortable living for themselves and their families, and to accumulate a reasonable fund for contingencies, and for giving their children, or others dependent upon them a start on the journey of life; I design to furnish some of the results of my own experience and observation on the means most likely to accomplish those desirable and meritorious objects. I started out in life a poor boy, destitute of property, being thrown on my own resources, as tens of thousands annually are in our country, and by *industry and economy*, with the *blessing of Providence* on my exertions, I have now advanced pretty well on towards the natural period of the termination of my earthly career; having always lived in comfort, and it looks likely that I shall be able to leave quite enough to those who may come after me, to promote their best interests.

Let young men set out in life with a firm reliance on the superintending providence of God in all the things of this world, and resolve to ply the hand of *industry* in whatever calling they may be engaged. Be prudent; pursue a rational economy; despise not SMALL GAINS; and under the ordinary circumstances of life you will be prosperous, perhaps rich.

The prospects in life of more industrious young men are frustrated by the effort to get great gain quickly, than by any other cause whatever. Small accumulations, well husbanded, are the most certain and effectual in promoting comfort and wealth; the truth of this remark you cannot fail to see verified in every district of our country; but "those who seek after sudden riches fall into temptation and a snare."

I have often heard young men despise the idea of making but 100, 200 or 300 dollars a year, thinking it beneath their notice; and I have lived to see some such persons receive charity from the hands of the servants of their fathers. It is by no means an unusual circumstance in our country to see those who were "bound boys" to farmers, by industry and good conduct rise to opulence; at the same time that their master's sons, who were thought to be born to wealth, for want of those qualities, have ended their days in penury.

An experienced old gentleman, many years ago when I was young, gave me some very judicious hints on the subject of "small gains," and explained to me the manner in which they accumulated, and what the end would be, if followed up carefully; and if you have no objection, Mr Farmer's Cabinet, I will give you a table that is true to a figure, and which will show the wonder workings of money if it be let alone to accumulate; and I would have you observe that the same result will be produced, only in a much more *extraordinary degree*, by adding each year, *not money*, but ADDITIONAL FERTILITY to the same amount to a farm.

One hundred dollars put to interest at 6 per cent, and an additional $100 added to it each year successively, together with the interest accumulated for 10 years will amount to $1318 07

An annuity of 100 in	20 years	amt. to	3678 55
do	30	do	7905 81
do	40	do	15479 19
do	50	do	29033 59
do	60	do	53312 81
do	70	do	96793 21
do	80	do	174659 98
do	90	do	314107 51
do	100	do	563836 80

Only think of it! the poor despised 100 dollars a year! see the wonderful workings of it! it is almost incredible! I could scarcely believe it myself, if I was not positively certain the calculation was correct to a figure. Now is there a farm of 100 acres within 30 miles of Philadelphia, that by ordinary management would not produce 100 dollars per annum, clear; or that would not enable its owner to add 100 dollars worth of fertility to it annually? if there is not, then the above miracle almost, may be wrought out. Take courage young men, try it! do not desert your honorable calling for wild, uncertain speculation; try it! stick to your calling, I say, and you will not repent of it. —*Farmer's Cabinet.*

The march of intellect is shown in small things as well as in great, and the grandeur of men's conceptions in the nineteenth century is symbolled forth by big words which are now so popular. Instead of schools, we have lyceums, seminaries, and academies. The boys do not play in the yard, they recreate themselves upon the *campus*. We do not now signify dissent, by saying "we don't think so;" "we repudiate the idea;" and a repeal is a rescission. A next door neighbor is a conterminous individual, and so on to the great fatigue of the organs of articulation, and to the no little annoyance of those who know nothing of Greek and Latin, and seldom trouble themselves with dictionaries.

Nothing can stay the progress of refinement. The Baron of Bradwardine should be among us to talk of *subligaculi* when he spoke of slippers and brogans; for we observe that a man in New York sells to the thirsty a drink called "Salubrious Stomachic Effervescent Ginger Beverage." In former times, this liquid compound was known by the less euphonious and less imposing name of "Ginger Pop." The sable Ganymede who vends "Jam Spruce Beer" about the streets of Philadelphia, should now say "*cheu jam satis*" to the lowly title of his commodity and invest it with greater sublimity. Although "jam" is well understood to be the superlative commendation, yet it is too brief to impress the mind with a vast idea. When cabbages are called *splendid*, and potatoes are *magnificent*, it derogates from the dignity of beer to be no more than "jam."—*Pennsylvan*

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